



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/729,072	12/04/2000	Jian Zhang	0088CN-58	6444

26797 7590 11/24/2004

SILICON VALLEY PATENT AGENCY
7394 WILDFLOWER WAY
CUPERTINO, CA 95014

EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2145

DATE MAILED: 11/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/729,072

Applicant(s)

ZHANG ET AL.

Examiner

Azizul Choudhury

Art Unit

2145

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 November 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Withdrawal of Finality

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 5-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramirez Diaz et al (US Pat No: 6,476,858 B1), hereafter referred to as Diaz.

1. With regards to claim 1, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising: a number of channel interface units respectively coupled to a plurality of field terminals for receiving video, audio and alarm data in a surveillance site and transmitting the video and audio data and control information from a plurality of view stations to said field terminals respectively, wherein the field terminals generate video signals that are respectively digitized,

encoded and compressed to form the video and audio data, and wherein each of said channel interface units comprises:

- a) A number of channel transceiver chips to communicate with said field terminals, connected to a logic control module through a data line and a clock line, for transmitting/receiving signals from a channel;
- b) A logic control module including a number of programmable devices, a single chip processor and a memory for receiving data from said channel transceiver chips through the data line and the clock line and transmitting the data to said channel transceiver chips, moreover, for receiving the data from the bus control module through the data line and the address line and transmitting the data to the bus control module, wherein said memory is connected to said programmable devices for buffering the data received from said channel transceiver and the data received from said bus control module; and
- c) A bus control module with one end connected to said logic control module and another end connected to a computer bus;
- d) An information process kernel including a processor and a software module and connected to said channel interface unit by said computer bus; and
- e) A number of view station interface units respectively coupled to said information process kernel by said computer bus to receive the video and audio data, wherein the video and audio data are decompressed, decoded and subsequently displayed on view stations

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. The cameras send video along with alternative data such as beeper (equivalent to alarm) (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz) and sound (column 3, lines 1-11, Diaz) and (Figure 8a, Diaz). The design also allows for data to be digitized and processed if necessary. The video data can be stored in a database or can be viewed live as well. Hence the viewing stations can be local or remote to the location of the cameras. Since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. Furthermore, data transferring devices such as computers inherently also possess busses as claimed. This is illustrated in figure 8a of Diaz's disclosure. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or

monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein each of said channel interface units further comprises:

- Two channel transceiver chips,
- Programmable devices,
- The memory devices and
- A single chip processor, wherein said channel transceiver chips are connected to said programmable devices respectively through a transmitting clock line Tck, transmitting data line TxD and receiving clock line Rck, receiving data line RxD, said programmable devices are connected to said memory devices respectively through a DATA BUS and an AD BUS, said memory devices are connected to said programmable devices respectively through the DATA BUS and the AD BUS, said programmable devices are connected to the I/O bus in a said single chip (CPU), and also connected to the DATA BUS and the AD BUS in a computer bus control chip, said single chip processor (CPU) is connected to the control bus and the status bus in said computer bus control chip through its I/O bus, and said computer bus control chip is connected to said computer bus

(The claimed features are present in networked devices. The features allow networked devices to transmit and receive data. In addition, they allow networked devices to channel data to the desired locations for processing. Diaz's design is based on networks (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The cameras, view stations and computers are all networked together (Figure 7, Diaz) and hence must possess the claimed features. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

3. With regards to claim 5, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising:

- A number of channel interfaces units, each of the channel interfaces units coupled to a field terminal and receiving data over a data network from the field terminal, wherein each of the channel interfaces units comprises at least a channel transceiver to communicate with the field terminal and buffer the data in a memory, the field terminal produces at least a video analog signal that is digitized, encoded and compressed to form part of the data, and wherein the data further include audio and alarm information generated from the field terminal;
- A network interface coupled to the data network; and
- An information process kernel coupled between the channel interfaces units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing instructions to process the data in the memory for transporting over the data network, wherein a number of view stations are coupled to the data network to receive the data for display thereon

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. The cameras send video along with alternative data such as alarm and sound (column 3, lines 1-11, Diaz). The design also allows for data to digitized and processed if necessary. The video data can be stored in a database or can be viewed live as well. Hence the viewing stations can be local or remote to the location of the cameras. Since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed

components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. Furthermore, data transferring devices such as computers inherently also possess busses as claimed. This is illustrated in figure 8a of Diaz's disclosure. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

4. With regards to claim 6, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein each of the channel interfaces units further comprises:
 - At least one channel transceiver chip;
 - At least one programmable device;
 - A processor, coupled to the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device and controlled under a clock signal, for synchronizing the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one

programmable device to cause the data to be transferred into the memory and read the data out of the memory onto a data bus when one of the view stations is controlled to display the data

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. In addition, computers are used and are networked in this design (Figure 7, Diaz). The traits described within this claim are commonly available within networked computer systems. These include the existence of programmable devices, transceiver chips (NICs), processor, clock, busses, and data transferring, processing and buffering means. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

5. With regards to claim 7, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data network is one or more Ethernet (E1) and local area network (LAN)

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. In addition, computers are used and are networked in this design (Figure 7, Diaz). No limitation is placed as to the type of network to be used. Plus, Figure 7 illustrates LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

6. With regards to claim 8, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the network interface formats the data for transmission over the data network in accordance with a standard supported by the data network

(Diaz discloses a design where data is transferred (Figure 7, Diaz). When any data is transferred, a preset protocol must be used. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

7. With regards to claim 9, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an internal bus through an address mapping register; and store the data in the memory when the internal bus is detected idle

(The claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present within Diaz's design (Figure 7, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

8. With regards to claim 10, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor further to: read the data out the memory when receiving a data channel number identifying the field terminal; and transmit the data over the data network through the network interface

(If data is to be transferred in a computer, the claimed steps must be performed. Diaz's design features networked computers that will (Figure 7,

Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

9. With regards to claim 12, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data represents audio and video signals from the field terminal

(Diaz's design allows for the capture of video and audio data from the cameras (Figure 8a, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

10. With regards to claim 13, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data further include an alarm signal that causes the data to be transmitted to one of the view stations for display

(Diaz's design allows for the transfer of a beeper (equivalent to the claimed alarm) or textual message as well (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz)).

However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

11. With regards to claim 14, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the field terminal is remotely located with respect to the view stations (Diaz discloses a design allowing a user to monitor locally or remotely (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3, 4 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Diaz in view of Allen et al (US Pat No: 5,892,535), hereafter referred to as Allen.

12. With regards to claim 3, Diaz teaches through Allen, a remote video surveillance server, wherein said channel transceiver chip is an E1 or a DDN or an ISDN transceiver chip, said programmable device is a CPLD or a FPGA or a DSP, said memory is a single chip dual-ported RAM or a two chips RAM, said computer bus is an ISA bus or a PCI bus

(Diaz's disclosure reveals that computers are used (Figure 7, Diaz).

Transceiver chips and programmable devices are common in computers. It is further inherent that the claimed features will be present within the computer of Diaz's design since the computer is applied for networked video surveillance purposes as well. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras. In addition, Diaz's disclosure teaches the use of servers but does not detail the use of servers with dual-port RAM.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

In addition, Allen's disclosure teaches a design using servers with dual port RAM (column 50, lines 4-5, Allen). Hence, networked computers are able to use dual port RAM.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Allen's dual port RAM server with Diaz's teachings of digital cameras stated within the abstract with the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

13. With regards to claim 4, Diaz teaches through Allen a remote video surveillance server wherein said channel transceiver chip is an E1 or a DDN or an ISDN transceiver chip, said programmable device is a CPLD or a FPGA or a DSP, said memory is a single chip dual-ported RAM or a two chips RAM, said computer bus is an ISA bus or a PCI bus

(Diaz's disclosure reveals that computers are used (Figure 7, Diaz).

Transceiver chips and programmable devices are common in computers. It is further inherent that the claimed features will be present within the computer of Diaz's design since the computer is applied for networked video surveillance purposes as well. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras. In addition, Diaz's disclosure teaches the use of servers but does not detail the use of servers with dual-port RAM.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's

disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

In addition, Allen's disclosure teaches a design using servers with dual port RAM (column 50, lines 4-5, Allen). Hence, networked computers are able to use dual port RAM.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Allen's dual port RAM server with Diaz's teachings of digital cameras stated within the abstract with the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

14. With regards to claim 11, Diaz teaches through Allen, the remote video surveillance server wherein the memory is a dual-ported random access memory (Diaz's disclosure reveals that computers are used (Figure 7, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras. In addition, Diaz's disclosure teaches the use of servers but does not detail the use of servers with dual-port RAM.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

In addition, Allen's disclosure teaches a design using servers with dual port RAM (column 50, lines 4-5, Allen). Hence, networked computers are able to use dual port RAM.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Allen's dual port RAM server with Diaz's teachings of digital cameras stated within the abstract with the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

Remarks

As stated earlier, the finality of the previous office action has been retracted. In its place, the current office action is provided. A new search has been performed and new rejections have been compiled, in an effort to provide the applicants and their representatives with a stronger example of the prior arts available. The examiner believes that the claimed invention lacks novelty however, should the applicants and their representatives disagree, they are advised to amend the claims anyway they see fit, to overcome the prior arts of this office action.

Conclusion

Art Unit: 2145

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is (571)272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on (571)272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC


HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER